

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 5775.—VOL. XL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1860.

PRICE THREEPENCE

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.
N. GO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER—THE
2 of NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (Fe-
b. 11) 6 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Market-street.
KIVRIS NEW STEAM NAVIGATION
CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER during the
MONTH of FEBRUARY.
From SYDNEY to MONTPELIER:
OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAY and
WEDNESDAY, 11 A.M.; THURSDAY,
1 A.M.; MONDAY and THURSDAY, at
7 P.M.; MONTPELIER to SYDNEY,
OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAY and
DAY, 7 P.M.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS
LIGHT OF THE AGE FOR LONDON.—This is now receiving well at the Circular Wharf, and is to be had at all the principal bookstores.
For rates of freight apply to GILCHRIST, LTD.,
CO., Margaret-Street.

FOR LONDON.—Notice to Passengers.—To
February.—The regular trades and
Holland, Liverpool, and the
Captains of the GILSON. This vessel is well known
one of the finest steamers employed in the trade
Hamburg and London, and is noted not only for her
speed, but also for the comfortable and
conveniences of her passengers. The
cabin passengers are full and every convenience
The saloons are lighted and ventilated, the
cabin is separate and distinct, and
Carries a full and well-qualified crew.

PERSONAL ADVERTISING

CAMP NELSON for New Zealand. I am immediately at H. H. MARBLE'S.

CAPTAIN JAMES DUKE—Please send me your address and "Hamburg" by JOHN JENKINS.

CHARLES BRUCE, who left Abra-
sler, LOUISA, wishes to see you.
Dovercourt Castle, Kent-shire North.

J. F. BAKAH, GREGORY, of Worcester,
Mass., wishes to see you. He is the
son of a former (or now) member of
the Rev. R. ASHON Price's Parliament at
his sister MARY's.

JAMES MANN, of Duxbury, Nor-
folk, GEORGE is in Australia, and will
be there for a year.

FOR
those engaged call
8.78, Pitt-street.
In my books, "Law
of the Post Office."

you say, your
Engage at the
Post-office
on the 1st of March,
in the afternoon,
at 2 P.M. If you
will hear

you, your brother
will hear
from me
again.

INER to W. R. DALY
of the Royal
Opera House,
of visiting Royal
Opera House,
London, on the
1st at 7 p.m. The following
is the list of
performers:
M. P.
M. P.
M. P.
M. P.
M. P.
L. P.
M. P.

REWARD.—Stolen away, on
2nd November, a young
GOAT, in mid, dark brown
coat, with a white patch on
ear of Head and Master Streets, will
ward.

—The Constables and sisters
from his hired service, ANDRU
LAWRENCE, 20, dark complexion, 5 ft.
6 in. high, complexion, dark;
came out in November last per
supposed to be the thief to the
reservoir at the Water Purification
station. JOHN M. McHENRY, Lance

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1860.

IMMIGRANTS per FITZJAMES.—Notice is hereby given, that the aforesaid persons, for whom passages were provided to this colony in pursuance of deposits made under the Remittances Regulations, have arrived in the ship Fitzjames, and that they will be presented to the public on board the vessel, on the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th of February, 1860, at the Park Barracks, and after their arrival there; and the families and single men from the ship, forty-eight hours after their release from quarantine, of which due notice will be given.

Name of Immigrant. From what County selected.

Name of Immigrant.	From what County selected.
Adams, John	Austria
Anderson, Jane	Lauret
Alexander	Ditto
Annetts, Ruth	Berks
Asworth, John	Lancashire
Baker, John	Ditto
Arthur	Ditto
Avis, Mary A.	Middlesex
Bakay, Bridget	Clara
Barnard, James	Ditto
Bartlett, James	Ditto
Baxter, Daniel	Ditto
Bessie, William	Argyle
Blakney, Mary	Wiltshire
Broadbent, Michael	Cavan
Bracken, Ann	King's County
Brake, Catharine	Ditto
Breed, Daniel	Clara
Brockley, Julia	Cork
Brien, Jeremiah	Ditto
Brien, Honorable	Ditto
Brien, William	Waterford
Brown, James	Ditto
Broderick, Michael	Galway
Mary	Ditto
John	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Jeremiah	Ditto
Owen	Ditto
Burnett, Joseph	Middlesex
Georgia	Ditto
Burke, Catherine	Cambridge
Call, William	Cork
Callaghan, Catherine	Tipperary
Carow, John	Clara
(Perry), Honny	Ditto
Cast, Harry	Hants
Carroll, Owen	Oxon
Casey, Bridget	Tipperary
Clarke, George	Oxon
Clarke, Dennis	Limerick
Clarke, Peter	King's County
Clune, John	Clara
Michael	Ditto
Clunes, Bridget	Ditto
Colley, Joseph	Gloucester
Mary	Ditto
Collins, Bridget	Sligo
William	Ditto
Catherine	Clare
Condon, John	Ditto
Daniel	Ditto
Conor, Thomas	Tipperary
Corcoran, Ellen	Clara
Cottam, Thomas	Lancashire
Cottam, Eliza	Lancashire
Mary A.	Ditto
Cottam, Margaret	Middlesex
Crotcher, Alfred	Waterford
Crowley, Timothy	Berks
Crozier, Henry	Cork
Curtin, Margaret	Tyrone
Curran, William	Ditto
Cusack, Bridget	Ditto
Daly, John	Ditto
Daunoe, Joseph	King's County
Harries	Ditto
George	Ditto
John W.	Ditto
Day, Mary	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Wright	Ditto
Dempsey, Edward	Oxon
Dempsey, Bridget	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Donahoe, Michael	Clara
Douglas, Morgan	Ditto
Douglas, Sarah	Glamorgan
Duggan, William	Tipperary
Dunne, Ellen	Clara
Edwards, Joseph	Kilkenny
Eliza	Middlesex
Egan, Bridget	Ditto
Elliot, Benjamin	Clare
Robert	Ditto
Feeley, Catherine	Ditto
Fitz, John	Middlesex
Harriet	Ditto
Sarah A.	Ditto
Ross	Ditto
Fitzgerald, Mary	Clare
Fitzgerald, William	Clare
Catherine	Ditto
Flood, Honora	Clare
Flynn, Charles	Ditto
Laurence	Ditto
Foot, Ruth	Clare
Frank, Ellen	Ditto
William	Ditto
Gaffey, William	Ditto
James	Ditto
Gaynor, Keiran or Cain	Roscommon
Gilligan, Margaret	Letterkenny
Ann	Ditto
Gilmore, Patrick	Galway
Golden, James	Kent
Naomi	Ditto
Isaac	Ditto
James	Ditto
Grace, Thomas	Tipperary
Patience	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
Grattan, Fr. or Fanny	Cavan
Graham, Francis	Middlesex
Gray, George	Argyle
Greave, Thomas	Notts
Jane	Ditto
John	Ditto
Henry	Ditto
Halloran, Mary	King's County
Hanlon, Johanna	Cork
Eliza	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
Hanrahan, Patrick	Tipperary
Hartigan, James	Middlesex
Harvey, Ann	Norfolk
Hayes, Michael	Tipperary
Healy, Ann	Monaghan
Healy, Frank	Orkney
Hill, James	Kilda
Sophia	Ditto
Emma	Ditto
Elizabeth	Ditto
Eliza	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Francis	Ditto
Hodgson, William	Dongall
John	Ditto
William	Surrey
Gabriel	Tipperary
Irvine, Thomas	Ditto
Agnes	Ditto
James	Ditto
Janet	Ditto
Ann J.	Ditto
Agnes	Ditto
Jacob, Charles	Ditto
Jacob, Sarah	Ditto
Alfred	Ditto
Louisa	Ditto
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Frank	Ditto
King	Ditto
Leahy, John	Ditto
Matthews, Dwyer	Ditto
Howland, Michael	Ditto
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Hunter, Alexander	Ditto
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William	Ditto
Gabriel	Ditto</td

be, he stood very much alone. There were very few to second his proposal then, but the world had come round to his way of thinking since, for they had now manhood suffrage and equality of electoral districts. (Hear, hear.) He would say, like the old Roman, "I would rather be a dog and bay the moon," than propose measures that I do not believe to be founded in right and propriety in the main. (Hear, hear.) So much, then, for the argument ad hominem, to which he should not revert. He would now look at the great question, as to whether there should be a single or double House of Legislature in this colony. He maintained there was a prima facie argument in his favour in maintaining the propriety of a single house, in the fact that there was almost as great a difference in opinion as to what the two Houses should be, as there were persons to announce those opinions. (Hear, hear.) This, in his opinion, was a "prima facie" evidence of the impracticability of carrying it out on right principles. It was a simple proof that no Upper House was necessary at all. Some persons, for example, were in favour of the continuance of the present system, with some modifications—others favoured an elective Upper House; but, amongst those who advocated this, there was the greatest possible difference of opinion as to what, supposing it constituted, should be its proper functions and powers. For example, if we are to have a second Chamber, and it be elective, the expression of the opinions and will of the people; why, we would ask, not give it the same power over the purse as the other House had? There must be but one House to hold the purse-strings; the power of the Upper House would be a very secondary one in that respect compared with this House, in which all money questions must originate and be determined. The power of the House of Lords, in this respect, was quite infinitesimal. The grand argument for an Upper House in this colony was, that there is such a House in England, as, if, forsaken, we could construct anything that would have the slightest resemblance to the House of Lords in England. He denied that the existence of two chambers in England was any reason why such a House should be constituted here. There were many things in the social and political system of the mother country which would be found quite unnecessary and impracticable if applied to the circumstances of these colonies. They had in England, for instance, an Established Church, with its great, its overpowering influence; an hereditary peerage, with all its prestige; a standing army; a feudal system, and a national poor law. (Hear, hear.) Why not imitate England in these particulars, if we are to imitate her in the construction of an Upper Chamber of legislation. (Hear, hear.) It was preposterous to allege that what existed in the mother country should be copied and reproduced here, where the circumstances of the people were so entirely different. (Hear, hear.) He maintained this on the authority of an able writer, Mr. Mill, who had shown most conclusively that all the difficulties and perplexities which had surrounded legislation in India was attributable to and had arisen from the attempt to apply to that country institutions and principles which were wholly unsuited to Asiatic society. (Hear, hear.) He (Dr. Lang) maintained, unless it could be shown that the circumstances of the two countries were similar, that the English principle could never be applied in this colony.

interest—that it could only serve to regard the colony impulsive, or destroy the community of the public will;—that if it were an hereditary aristocracy it supposed an aristocracy pre-existent and acknowledged by the State. Lamartine also observed that those pretended divisions of power were always fictitious—power being never really divided, but like the will, was either one, or did not exist at all. In this colony we did not present a "tabula rasa" for the work of legislation. Even in reference to this question we were not in that position. The Earl of Derby, one of the first peers of England, was the author of the single house of legislation which existed in this country until responsible Government was established. It was called into existence by that eminent statesman as early as 1842, and continued in existence until the close of 1855, until it was superseded by the system of responsible Government. Now, he would appeal with perfect confidence to all acquainted with the history of this colony, however slightly, during the last twenty years, as to whether the single House of Legislature, imperfectly constituted as it was, did not work well? He maintained that it did. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the elective element, consisting as it did of two-thirds of the members of the old Council, would "have greatly preferred having the Council entirely elective. It was the object of constant complaint that nominees were forced into their number. But he could appeal with confidence to the result to any intelligent person, as to whether the single House did not work well in this colony, as far as the business of legislation was concerned. No doubt there were some imperfections in the system—the presence of the nominee element, the retention by the Crown of the lands of the colony, and the retention of all offices of dignity or emolument in the hands of the Secretary of State. For the mere business of legislation it was all-sufficient, and it was no improvement to supersede it by the present system of a double Chamber. The question, however, as to whether a single House was sufficient for the legislative work of the country, was a different one from whether that one House was sufficiently well constructed. But, had as the political system then was, he contended that the one House was conducted well and satisfactorily. (Cheers.) Were there any complaints he would ask of hasty legislation in those days. No, and yet they had this song of hasty legislation repeated by every ignoramus in the country—men who had not a second idea in politics—who founded their advocacy of a second Chamber solely upon its use to prevent hasty legislation. But hasty legislation was the very last thing they had to fear in this country and with that House when it took them eight months to pass one single act, and when during the present session they had sat so long and had so little to show for it. There was no complaint of the inclemency of the former Council, though there was a desire to have it reformed. For the work of legislation it was quite sufficient. There had been no person who had complained more loudly of some of the acts and deeds of that body than he had himself done; but his complaint was not as to its efficiency as a body, but against the mode of its construction and the quantity of obstructive material that it had in it to prevent its right action for the benefit of the people. Besides he maintained with Lamartine that this country

to this colony in connection with the machinery of legislation. And where was the similarity? He repeated there was none to be found. In England, as had been very rightly pointed out in a former discussion, the House of Lords was an institution " *anti generis*," quite incapable of creation or reproduction in any of these Australian colonies. (Hear, hear.) It was an institution the growth of ages, and where were they to look for its like in these communities? Where were they to look for an hereditary aristocracy in these colonies, with the high prestige and the hoary dignity which attached to the British House of Lords? When the attempt was made to create such a body by the gentleman who was smiling on them from the opposite wall (Mr. Wentworth), it would be remembered it exposed all connected with it to the ridicule and scorn of Europe—to the contempt of every community, and to none more so than that of the country in which the House of Lords exists. (Hear, hear.) The attempt in fact proved a complete, an evitable failure. It was objected, however, by those who were opposed to his (Dr. Lang's) views on this question, that a double House of Legislation was a necessary and essential part of our Anglo-Saxon institutions. (Hear, hear, hear.) He denied this proposition, and hon. members must be better acquainted with the history of Europe before they ventured to support such a doctrine with their cheers. He denied that a second Chamber was at all an essential part of our Saxon constitution—a constitution which he felt as proud of and reverenced as much as any hon. member of that House. On the contrary, nothing was so easy to prove as that the legislation of our Saxon ancestors was confined to one House—that is, when they had a House at all; for very frequently their deliberations were conducted *sun jove*—in the open air. (Laughter.) The *Witenagemotum*, or Parliament of the early Saxons, consisted of one House, composed of the clergy and the nobles (who were then the only class of persons at all cared for in such matters), presided over by the King, first as an elective president, and afterwards as an hereditary monarch. From the period of the Conquest up to the year 1265, the Parliament consisted, he repeated, of the nobles and clergy, and was hence *the House of Clerks*, and up to that time it was in the state of history that the English people were one of the most abject and most degraded communities in Europe: so much so, indeed, that it was a mark of scorn to bear the name of an Englishman, and many left their country in order to escape from the iron heel of the despotism and oppression thus created. A number of Englishmen at the time had even migrated to Greece, and there formed the body-guard of the Greek Emperor, whose system of government they found far more liberal than that which prevailed in their native land. At all events, it was certain that for upwards of 200 years after the Conquest, the Parliament of England consisted of only a single House, in which the nobles and clergy were the only objects of consideration. And although a different system was brought into existence in 1265, the principle prevailed for 500 years thereafter in Scotland, amongst the Anglo-Saxons there: for it should be borne in mind that the Lowland Scotch were Anglo-Saxons as well as were the people who formerly occupied England. With the Anglo-Saxons of Scotland the principle of one House was continued all along till 1707, about 100 years after the period when the two Crowns were united. In the Scotch House of Parliament, which he (Dr. Lang) would presently show was a very respectable body—at least, their acts and deeds would lead to that impression; and he might observe that the material structure of the Scotch House was still in existence in the city of Edinburgh—the Scotch House consisted of the nobles, the clergy, and the burgesses, all had no materials with which to construct a House that would ever have the confidence of the people. M. de Lamartine wrote that there were no such materials to be found in France, and if there were none to be found there, " *a fortiori* " there were none to be found here: and they would never have them, circumstanced as the colony was, and would be for a long period to come. Then, again, if this second Chamber was to be elective, it would be but a mere transcript of the Lower House. What difference could there be, he would like to know, when there was no distinction made between the electors for the two chambers. It would be then a transcript of the Assembly, and would consist not of superior, but of inferior men. There was no principle they could adopt that would insure them a superior body of men in the Upper House to those in that Assembly; for he had already shown that it was impossible that they could get the men that would constitute such a House. Besides, hon. members had already had some experience of the estimation in which the Upper House was held, for they had seen some hon. gentlemen, who had been members of the Council, who had taken the first opportunity of resigning their seat in it and coming into this House so soon as an opening had been itself. They had thus shown in reality that the Lower was in fact the superior House and the better place. He might be told that this arose from the fact that the present Council was a nominal House, and that if it were elective a very remarkable change would be seen in it. Now, to show how far this would be the case, he would tell them that he was for some time a resident in Melbourne, and that whilst there he had had the opportunity of discovering that the Victorian Upper House was one of the veriest collections of incapables in the country, consisting of old publicans, squatters, and others, who by any means in their power had managed to scrape together that *summum bonum* of Victorian happiness, £5000. A friend of his who had been elected to a seat in the Legislative Council of Victoria full himself there in a very awkward company, and took the first opportunity to get out of it, and was now a member of the Assembly. And we should have precisely the same state of things here. The Upper House in this colony, created under whatever electoral system it might be, would be an inferior edition of the Lower House. If his amendment should be lost, as he almost anticipated it would be—he felt perfectly confident that his idea would be realized in the future history of this land. The experience of all these colonies condemned the system of a double Legislature. He thought we had had sufficient evidence of its inefficiency and of its impracticable character in this colony. Every man of spirit, of political energy, or of ambition, would come to the Lower House, as the proper arena for the exercise of his talents. And was it to be tolerated that our Upper House—which, according to some people who deceived themselves, carried out the idea of a House of Lords in Australia,—was to be constituted of inferior men? It would, no doubt, be objected that the institution of a single House of Legislature had failed in France, having only existed a short time prior to the court *near* of the great Emperor of the French. But why did that political institution fail in France? Simply because the President was master of half a million of the best soldiers in Europe. How could a single Chamber exist under so enormous a system as that? Another reason for its failure was the system of bureaucracy, and the influence of the clergy. He thought it fortunate for humanity that in a free Government, constituted like our own in this country by the voices of the people and existing to a very considerable extent under popular control, it was not practicable for the head of the Government to exist as the master of half a million of

consisted of the nobles, the clergy, and the burgesses, all of whom met in the one Chamber till as late as 1706, when the Union between England and Scotland was consummated. And their mode of supplying the want of something like a second Chamber, was met by the appointment of a committee of provision, called the Lords of the Articles—this body being selected on an equitable principle, from the three sections of which the Parliament was composed, that is to say, from the nobles, the clergy, and the burgesses, each sending an equal number, and the committee holding a writ of nisi prius power, not after the laws were passed, but before they were agreed to. And whether the power should be provisional or revisional, it came much to the same thing, as either plan could be applied in connection with a single chamber in any of these colonies. Now, to show that the Scotch Parliament was an institution not to be despised, he (Dr. Lang) would just allude to two of its acts and deeds, one of an ancient, and the other of comparatively recent date. The first of these related to a passage of Scottish history, in the year 1320, when Edward the Second was pursuing the unprincipled schemes of his father for the subjugation of Scotland, and was using pecuniary and other influence at Rome, to get the Scots and their King Bruce placed under the ban of the Pope as rebels against the King of England. The Scottish nobility, as Tyter informed us, assembled in Parliament, and with the consent of the whole community, directed a letter or manifesto to the Pope, containing among others the following sentiment: "that if Robert the Bruce desisted from what he had begun, or showed any inclination to subject them or their Kingdom to the King of England or his people, they would use their utmost effort to expel him from the throne—that as long as one hundred Scotchmen were left alive they would never be subject to the dominion of England." That was an Act of the Scottish Parliament, consisting as it did of three orders—of nobles, clergy, and people. It was one of the noblest specimens of patriotism ancient or modern history affords—worthy to be placed beside the noblest deeds of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The other point to which he would allude would not be considered as a secondary one by hon. members of this House, who had so lately exhibited an interest, which in fact they had always shown, in the great cause of National education. To whom had Scotland been indebted for the system of education which had existed in that country for two centuries past. Not certainly to the British Houses of Parliament, upper or lower, but to their own single House of Legislature. Their ancient Scottish Parliament decreed ages before such a decree was heard of in England that, in every parish in Scotland, there should be a school for the instruction of the people. The parochial system of Scotland needed no eulogy from him—for it was certainly one of the noblest institutions of their ancient Parliament. He had already stated that in 1555, there passed over our national dream a considerable change in the existence of a second House. At that time when Henry the Third was a prisoner in the hands of Simon De Montfort, writs were issued in the King's name to all the sheriffs of the kingdom, directing them to return two knights for their respective counties, and two citizens or burgesses for every city or borough within those counties. "To grant money," says Hallam, "was the main object of their meeting." They were summoned to provide for the necessities of the Crown, and hon. members were well aware that for a long time their action was confined entirely to the voting of money to meet the necessities of the Crown. The honour of being a member of Parliament was considered not honorary but onerous. It was considered a regular burden, from which many of the towns of England at the period were anxious, and in many instances were successful, in effecting their object—that object being to be relieved of these duties. Hon. members were aware that during the long Parliament there was in effect but a single House of Legislature in our Fatherland. They would also be aware that even at present the House of Lords in England, with all its antiquity, was becoming more and more a court of registration for the acts and deeds of the Lower House. On this subject Mr. Lamartine, in his history of the Girondists, said if the second Chamber was democratic and temporary, the world would be saved.

Government to exist as the master of half a million of armed men. In the United States the soldiers constituted the merest fraction of the body politic, the feeling there being very decided against the military power obtaining the predominance. Not only in Scotland, but in almost all the civilised countries of Europe, the system of a single House of Legislature had been universal. It could be seen from the celebrated work of De Tocqueville upon the cause that led to the great Revolution in France, that those provinces in which the ancient political system—a Parliament consisting of a single House and comprising the nobles, the clergy, and the representatives of the people—was maintained, were the best ordered and most prosperous of all the provinces. It was worthy of particular observation that in Brittany and Languedoc—the only two provinces in which the old provincial institutions continued to exist till the Revolution—the old monarchy was the longest maintained, and they were only overthrown after a long, fierce and bloody struggle. He would beg hon. members to recollect that if they resolved to have only a single House, and if that were found insufficient for the wants of the country, a second would be obtainable at any time in the future. But if they constituted an elective Upper House now, there would be no disuniting or dissolving it in future. There would be no possibility then of change or improvement. He had felt prompted to offer these observations to the House from a spirit of patriotism as a Scotchman, having a great regard for the ancient political system of his native land. He was not sanguine as to carrying his point, fearing that a majority of the House would be against him. But he was quite sure that the result would bear out not a few of the anticipations to which he had given expression. From the time he had occupied in these preliminary remarks he had been precluded from entering into the principles of the bill before the House; but there would be time enough for doing this when the bill was in committee. He would now move as an amendment, on the motion for the second reading of the bill, "That, , the opinion of this House, second House of Legislature, is not necessary in the present circumstances of this colony."

Mr. ROBERTSON, advertizing to the hon. and reverend member's facious comparison of the head of the Government and their measures to a hen with a brood of ducks, remarked that the hon. and rev. member might look upon himself as the hen to the Government, who were his young ducks, who called out "quack" whilst he cracked. But the hon. member did not seem to look to his brood with any anxiety when he saw them plunging into the d-d waters of toryism. The hon. and rev. member's objections to the course of the Administration did not seem to arise in any approach they were making to the ideas of old obstructionists, or to the inconsistencies involved in what they had now laid down. It must, however, be apparent to almost every honorable member in the Chamber who had been part of the party of gentlemen by whom the Government had been surrounded for the last few months that some influences had been at work to bring about a series of ministerial inconsistencies which they were forced to admit. He (Mr. Robertson) had never kept his views upon this question under a bushel. He held the opinions which the hon. and rev. member had so ably supported in his speech, namely, it would be much better to have but one House, which opinion, too, it appeared also the hon. member at the head of the Government held. But that hon. member seemed to think that because he (Mr. Robertson) was a member of a Government who prepared a bill for an electoral Upper House, that he stood in the same position as the hon. member as to the inconsistency in question. But he did not admit that such was at all the case; for he (Mr. Robertson) by special bargain with the head of his Government, reserved to himself the right of voting against that bill. A slight knowledge of the opinions of hon. members of the House with regard to the abolition of the second Chamber made it apparent that it was of no use to bring in a bill for that purpose; it would have no effect, and it therefore appeared to be not very blameable in the Government that they had adopted their present course. But he thought it would have been better if the hon. member at the head of the

The Upper House not being able to do anything, this Assembly was dissolved. He asked any hon. member—he appealed to the country, whether any greater damage could be done to the country, then, by the stoppage of legislation. Had they come into such a heritage of good laws from the old nominal times, when the people had no voice in the laws, that they were in a position to say there would be no harm in stopping future legislation? Were these laws in such a state—were they framed in such a spirit of fair play as to warrant them in approving of a measure that would have the effect of stopping legislation? The hon. Colonial Secretary said there were hon. members on this side who would oppose the bill on principle, and upon one consideration or another, and others who would oppose any bill brought in by the present Government. He did not know whether the hon. member meant to refer to him; but before he sat down he would show that these charges were very easily made, and that it happened in this case the hon. member had taken an unwise course, because he could prove that such was not the case with him. If he could show the hon. member's bill had half a dozen or more principles that he believed to be objectionable, and that the bill brought in by the Government of which he was a member had dealt with the question in a different way, it would be admitted that the opinions he advocated here, and in which he should frame his course on this measure, were not taken up on such miserable considerations as the hon. member had insinuated, but they were taken up on broad and well-defined grounds—grounds that he had held long before the hon. member took office. Whatever opposition therefore he gave to this bill, and he should certainly give it all the opposition he could, it could not be said that his opposition arose from the consideration suggested by the hon. member. It was not so, and if they brought in good measures he would support them. He believed the best course the Government could take with regard to this bill would be to withdraw it and bring in another measure—and he would at once say that he would not be a party to prolong that it be read again this day six months. He would now endeavour to point out the principles to which he took exception. He admitted that up to the third clause of the bill he liked it better than their own, and he believed it was the only improvement in it. Now, in the first place, this bill provided that there should be four electorates, to be designated the Metropolitan, the Northern, the Western, and Southern; and it took a course, as would be seen by the schedules, by which the whole principle of population would be entirely abandoned and ignored. Now if they were to have one House on the population principle, and another antagonistic to that base, he should like to know how they were to get on with the business of the country? If they were to have a metropolitan, northern, western, and southern electorates they would get rid of the principle of population, because there were three or four times as much population in the metropolitan as there was in any other electorate. They had fought here night after night for the population basis, and were they now prepared to abandon it at the last, and call off the hon. member opposite, who would be seen by the call of the late administration, that, instead of dividing the colony into four electorates, there were to be twenty-eight electorates, and only two of these were to return two members, viz., West Sydney and East Sydney. Thus, instead of dividing the country into four great divisions, having seven members to each place, and so enabling persons to be carried on the shoulders of each other, they had a provision that the man should represent each place; and no man could, therefore, get in unless he had a clear majority of the people of his electorate. But what a sham this liberal provision of seven members for each place was become; he now would have what was called the representation of the people, but he had no voice in the laws. He had also great facility of illustration, and such large anecdotal reminiscences, that if he did not afford them a great deal of argument he was generally successful in raising a laugh at the expense of his political opponents. He (Mr. Piddington) did not

they would have what was called the representation of minorities under it. Therefore a popular man might get the votes of half the number of electors, and this would leave the other half to elect the remaining members, so he maintained the man who got 10,000 votes might probably see the gentleman who only got 500 elected also, and come and take his seat on the benches of the Upper House with him. He asked, after they had fought night after night for universal suffrage and voted by ballot, whether they were prepared to see all these principles destroyed? Again, it was provided in this bill that the defeated candidates were to fill any vacancies that might occur during six years. Now, how many vacancies could occur in six years. If hon. members looked at the number of changes that had had here in six years, they could see whether, by taking that course, it could not lead to all the defeated candidates coming in at that time elected to the Upper House, must be so—what had been would be again. If they were to have the first seven who had the highest number of votes taking their seats, and then as they went out the defeated man coming in, it was clear that before the six years were over they, too, would have a House of defeated candidates in the second Chamber. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether the honorable gentleman desired this on the one hand to please his new friend who desired his assistance to place the country in the hands of people who would never have a chance of coming on the floor of his Legislature, or whether on the other hand he was making this the means of carrying out his views in favour of a single Chamber. He knew no better plan to disgust the country with two Chambers than this bill. If the hon. member sought to follow either of these courses, he was taking a course worthy of a gentleman. Much as he was opposed to a second Chamber when it was once determined there could be one, he should feel it his duty to make it the best possible for the country. (Hear, hear.) He thought the hon. gentleman ought to have kept that in mind. He had placed himself in one of two positions: either he was a dupes of a party who would never offer themselves fairly and straightforwardly to the people for election, or he took the course in fear of those who were in favour of second Chamber. The hon. gentleman had adopted the franchise as the late Government. He had taken a great deal from their bill, and then desiring to nullify the whole affair, had selected matters that would do so. That seemed to him to be the hon. gentleman's policy. He had always been in the advance of liberalism as words were concerned, but the moment an attempt was made to improve or reform the hon. gentleman found some reason giving his vote with the Tory party. (Hear, hear) It would be found, now that the hon. gentleman had got into the Government, now he was bringing in a bill to reform the Upper House, and made a speech burning with the most patriotic professions, that when it came to a division he would be found surrounded by those who voted not by ballot, manhood suffrage, and equality of electoral districts. (Hear, hear.) This bill provided, and might be thought in that respect it was not so objectionable, for a dissolution once every six years. It was his opinion that a far better course would be to let a certain number go out every year (hear, hear), for this reason: there would not be such a scramble for seats at the general election, and the people would have a better choice of good men. (Hear, hear.) This bill provided for a complete change in the six years. That was in the bill of the late Ministry, and the honorable gentleman had not made any proviso in it for providing for a dissolution. He and the 11th clause, coming from this highly liberal Ministry, shut out a large class of the electors of the colony, the whole of the gold diggers, and this was done speedily. (Hear, hear.) The honorable gentleman had said a word about them, and he (Mr. R.) did not think he was fair, candid, or honest to the House or to the country. If the honorable gentleman desired to shut out a large class of the community in the election of members of the Upper House, he (Mr. R.) thought it would have been only right to let the country know why this was so. (Hear, hear.) Then, in the 12th clause, there was

the happiness or the welfare of man, it had been found that difficulties did, and that as they occurred they must be met; it was almost perilous to say that because the hon. and rev. member saw difficulties in the way of carrying out the minor details of the scheme, that therefore the question should not be grappled with and the difficulty removed. Such a line of argument was timid and timid in the extreme. The hon. and rev. member had also that one of the reasons that he was now in opposition to this system that some time back he had advised was that he had felt this difficulty—that if they were to elect Chambers the second House would assert the right to deal with money bills, and that whilst the Assembly was conceded the right of amending them, the Council would claim the right of amending them. Now, he (Mr. P.) was not of those who would shrink from stating his opinion at any time, or in any place; and he now stated it at this session that, if they had an elective Upper House, that would have a perfect right to deal with all money bills. It was acknowledged in America, where they had elective Houses, that the Senate had this right. And he would take the opportunity of remarking that the hon. and rev. member throughout the whole of his address had made no allusion to America, although hon. and rev. member was particularly fond of quotations from that great country. The reason for this is evident; it was because that all the example to be drawn from America was altogether in opposition to the views he was then expressing. hon. and rev. member had not quoted America, but said that the House of Lords had no such power; he never altered money bills. The reason for this is obvious. The House of Lords was not an elective body; its members having seats by favour of the Crown or of hereditary succession, whilst the Upper House to be established here would be elective, and represent the people of the colony, the Commons of South Wales, and would, he believed, represent them well and as effectually as this Assembly had done. Additionally, then, the Council, when elective, would have a great right to interfere with money bills. This Assembly had the right to originate. And here he would say that he would not concede to the Council the right of originating money bills, but he allowed their right of amending them. (Mr. P.ES: "Why that distinction?") Because that was the wise distinction which marked the line of authority given to the two Chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives, in the United States; and he would like this matter to take the example of that great model as their guide, especially as it assimilated more closely with the system of the United States.

the upper end of the Chamber; burgesses were not allowed to seat themselves upon the ornamental benches, but were compelled to sit upon plain benches below the barons at the end of the room. Now he wanted to know how a state of things like this could be ruled upon as in favour of the theory of a single chamber; and whether a system which enabled the Scottish Parliament to levy taxes and raise subsidies, in a chamber composed to a great degree of nobles, was one to which such powers could be entrusted. He had referred, as a matter of curiosity, to the Parliamentary History, to show the debate in reference to the question of the union. It was not until 1690 that an addition was made to the number of Scottish burgesses, and even then they were in an insignificantly small minority. So short a time as seventeen years before the Act of Union there was only twenty-six burgesses in the Scottish Parliament; and he defied the hon. and rev. member to point to any trace in its history when the burgesses were not in a minority. In 1707, after the above-mentioned accession to the ranks of the burgesses, he found that the nobles consisted of 183, while the barons and burgesses together only amounted to 152. He should like to ask the honorable and reverend member whether it was his opinion that this was a model of democratic equality? And whether he wished to introduce into this colony a system like that, where a majority of nobles and a minority of representatives of the people were called upon to levy taxes? If the honorable and reverend member had paid attention to the nature of the Scottish Parliament he would have refrained from resorting to it for an example in favour of one House of Legislature. One of the reasons upon which he (Mr. Piddington) grounded his advocacy of two Chambers was that he believed a single Chamber was liable to be moved by sudden impulse, and swayed by momentary influences; and that very circumstance was illustrated by the conduct of the body in question—the Scottish Parliament. A strong party existed in Scotland as well as in Ireland against the union with England, and it was one of the means resorted to by that part of the Scottish Parliament opposed to the union to secure to the Parliament the right of appointing Commissioners who were to negotiate the union with England. The Ministers of the day being in favour of the English connexion wished to give the Queen (Anne) the authority of nominating the Commissioners. How did this Chamber, comparatively one of nobles, proceed? An illustration of the impulsive action of a single Chamber upon the vital question, whether the country should become a subordinate appendix to a large country, or maintain its independence in a national form. Alkmaz says:—

But the debate had been protracted till a late hour, and a number of the members had retired—particularly the Cavaliers, whom these measures had irritated.

whose usual practice it was to celebrate their triumphs, or seek consolation for their defeats, in convivial pleasures,—never business that might expose to the utter amazement of those who remained, the Duke of Hamilton, joined by a fulsome promises from the Ministry that he should be rewarded. When the question arose, and, addressing the Chancellor, moved that the nomination of the commissioners for the treaty should be left wholly to the Queen, the last hopes of the country party and Jacobites had been blasted on that question; if their friends were admitted of the number, which would have been the case had they been nominated by Parliament, they could easily have continued to prolong the discussion, to thwart, and to overrule their opponents, and finally defeat the object, but to leave it to the nomination by the Queen, was to leave them to be named by the English Ministry, and to give up everything. No sooner did they hear this proposal than proposed, too, by the Duke of Hamilton, that a number of the Opposition—instead of remaining, to try and counteract the mischiefs—ran out of the House in rage and despair, exclaiming they were betrayed. A majority was left, but so small (only eight) that without the inconsiderate conduct of the passionate deserts the power of nomination would have been carried in favour of the Parliament.

If there had been two Houses could that have occurred? No (Mr. Piddington) had stated that the hon. and rev. member did not think it worth while to allude to the constitution of the United States; but he (Mr. Piddington) did not think the House would forget the circumstances connected with the history of that great country, that not only in the federal constitution of the United States there were two Houses, but that in every state the same number existed. The Senate not only enjoyed an equal power with the House of Representatives, but had far greater privileges. It could veto any appointment made by the Executive. He was astonished to see gentlemen who had not given these subjects much consideration desirous of plunging this country into a gulf of democracy infinitely more dangerous than any schemes that were conceived by the founders of the American union. The Senate also possessed the power of amending money bills; and he could not understand upon what ground of a constitutional character a second chamber should not participate in that right. The Senate was constructed upon a peculiar basis. He found that fifteen States, with a population of 19,437,000, returned of course thirty members; that seventeen other States with an aggregate population of 6,279,000 returned thirty four members. Six millions of souls thus sending in a majority of members over twenty millions. These facts show that a population comprising one-third of the people of the United States possessed more political power in the Senate than the other two-thirds; and that the concurrence of a majority of the people was not sufficient to secure the passing of a law in the United States, but there must be a majority of the States as well. Let hon. members then beware how they threw away the counteracting balance or check which existed in that Constitution. He had had occasion to look over the pages of a well-known book of the highest authority upon the constitution of the United States, entitled "The Federalist," and containing the opinions of some of the greatest men of that country, including those of Madison, Jay, Hamilton, and others who had left an ineffaceable impression upon the character of the nation. Madison states these arguments in favour of two Houses:—

It doubles the security to the people by requiring the concurrence of a majority of the states in the adoption of any important institutions, of representative Government, and of the amendment of the Constitution.

naminary institutions, or representative Government, to state that there was anything like a Parliament before the time of Edward I. Whenever the Kings considered it necessary to levy a subsidy they found they could not get money in any other way than by convening a meeting of the nobles and of the clergy, who certainly met in one Chamber; but the object of their being convened was to vote a subsidy. And it was well known that the great lords of that time would not permit any one to be their temporaries; they claimed the right to veto and if any layman dared to interfere with them would soon show what authority the spiritual lords temporal matters. That was all the hon. and member said in reference to Anglo-Saxon and Normans; he did not go further down the stream, nor say that, from the earliest period, when any regular Parliaments commenced to exist, down to present time, it had been the invariable practice for cases of Parliament to consent to any Act before it became law. For seven or eight hundred years the invariable practice of England was in favour of two Houses of Parliament. To that fact the hon. and rev. member did not allude, when he said that the practice of England was to have a single House of Parliament, and that the practice of the United States was to have two Houses of Parliament. The reason of this was, that the two Houses of Parliament were of two distinct bodies in schemes of perfidy or usurpation, where the ambition or corruption of one would otherwise be counteracted by the other. The safety of a Senate is not less indicated by the propensity of all single assemblies to yield to the impulse of sudden and violent passions, and to be seduced by factious leaders into pernicious resolutions. It ought, moreover, to possess great firmness, and consequently ought to hold its authority by a tenure of considerable duration, as the evil and deliberate sense of the community ought in all governments; and also, with a few rare exceptions, ultimately prevail over the views of its rulers. There are, however, cases in public affairs when the people, stimulated by some irregularities, or some illicit advantage, or misled by the artful misrepresentations of interested men, may call for measures which they themselves will afterwards be the most ready to lament and condemn. In these critical moments, however, solitary will be the interference of some disinterested representative body of citizens in order to check the mischievous career, and to save the blockhead, excited by the people against themselves, from ruin, justice, and truth, and to regain their ascendancy over the public mind. What blither anguish would not the people of Athens have often escaped, if their Government had contained so provident a safeguard against tyranny of factious passions? Popular liberty might then have escaped the indecision of a people of decent taste, to whom the hemlock on one day and statuary on the next. History is full of no long-lived Republic which had not a sedate. Sparta, Rome, and Carthage, all had sedates. The people even never wistfully betray their own interests, but they may possibly be betrayed by

It is his duty to inform. We were then invited by the hon. and rev. member to take a trip with him to Scotland, and there he conceived he had found a most important case in favour of one House. The hon. and rev. member stated that for five hundred years the Parliament of Scotland was composed of one Chamber. (Mr. Piddington) was not about to dispute that; on the contrary, he at once admitted it. But the hon. and rev. member did not surely conceive that the fact he had stated to the House was sufficient to induce them to endorse his statements. The hon. and rev. gentleman attempted to show that the Scottish Parliament were the authors of a number of benefits to the people of Scotland, and he alluded, in proof of this, to some association in the part of the Scottish nobles in the year 1689, in opposition to the attempts of England to conquer Scotland. But he (Mr. Piddington) thought that the independence found in every community was quite sufficient to account for that declaration, without attributing the circumstance that there was but one House of Parliament. But the constitution of the Scottish Parliament was a very peculiar one, and he would like to hear from the hon. member, who came from that country, a copy of the constitution of the Scottish Parliament. The hon. and rev. member alluded to the Lords of the Articles. Now, who were these Lords of the Articles? They were a self-elected committee of this one Chamber, whom they claimed the authority when Parliament was assembled as to what measures should be initiated. At that point, these Lords of the Articles went to the House with their measures out, and expected the other members to consent to them. The hon. and rev. gentleman also stated that the system of Scotland was one of the blessings from the one Chamber. But he (Mr. Piddington) demurred to this as being a statement that he had any right to accept as correct. He would not impugn the inestimable advantages which had been conferred on Scotland by the system of elementary instruction known as the parochial system; but he denied that it was the fact of there being one Chamber. He (Mr. Piddington) believed that the true cause of the admirable system of instruction had its origin in the spirit of free enquiry, that love of truth, and desire to spread universal education which gave birth to the Reformation. That was, in his opinion, the true origin of the system. He would call the attention of the House to some facts relative to the character and power of the Scottish Parliament. In his "View of the English Government," stated in an early history of the Scottish Parliament, was lost in obscurity, but that it was composed of those which consisted of the barons, who sat there in a right, and a small number of burgesses. This body levied subsidies and taxes, although the majority did not represent any constituency whatever the nobility of the land. Burton, in his "History of Scotland," describes the meeting of the Scottish Parliament in the following terms:—

of the arrangement of parties with which we are in the British Houses of Parliament, the estates were divided according to ranks. They all sat in one House, and have been much nearer the form to the French Estates, than to the English Parliament. The Chancellor, and the officers of State, clattered round hills, or the called the steps of the throne. Raised and decorated at the upper end of the hill, were for the exclusive use of nobles, and a penalty was incurred by any person sitting in the centre was a table round which were seated the Queen of Scotland, and the clerks of Parliament; before a series of plain benches or forms, were placed the lords and burgesses, and strangers specially admitted sat in a separate assembly of the students of the higher musical State officers, and the public.

those who had co-ordinate authority as representatives of the people, they may possibly be betrayed by the representatives of the people, the danger will be greatest where the whole legislative trust is lodged in one body of men.

This was the opinion of a man whose authority was higher than that of any member of this House or the community could boast, and of other leading men of his day. The hon. and rev. gentleman had also alluded to the Long Parliament, which, during its career, abolished the House of Lords. No doubt they did; but how long did the Constitution of England exist after that? What calamities resulted from the misguided action of the House of Commons? The inevitable result—the despotism of a military despot. That fact was realised by the conduct of Oliver Cromwell, who, after a long conflict, desired General Harrison to pull the Speaker out of the chair; and the bauble, the mace, the symbol of the authority of the only Parliamentary body then existing was ignominiously carried away. That was one of the results of a single House. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and rev. gentleman had also stated that the House of Lords in our day had descended lower and lower into a mere court of registration of the House of Commons. The hon. gentleman did not prove that statement at all. He was entirely at fault, because they knew that the abolition of church rates had been repeatedly negatived by the House of Lords, and also the admission of the Jews into Parliament. This proved that the House of Lords had not descended to the position assigned to it by the hon. member. They had been able to tell that the recent experience of the Australian colonies could be appealed to in favour of one House. He was astonished at the boldness of the hon. and rev. gentleman in advancing this argument, and to hear him say that the Parliament which he (Mr. P.) had, always heard vilified and censured because it was, what it was, and where one-third were nominees of the Crown, could be appealed to. They had parted with that system, and they had very little to thank that Parliament for. The hon. and rev. gentleman must have forgotten that Parliament did not pass the Electoral Act. It did pass the Electoral Act of 1851, which the rev. gentleman had so often and rightly abused, but it had not passed any remedial bill at all. The Parliament composed of two Houses had done so. The great charter of our liberties, as the rev. gentleman described it, which contained universal suffrage and other blessings, was passed by this Legislature, composed of two Houses, so that the rev. gentleman had not been very successful in his reference. The rev. gentleman stated that Lamarck was in favour of one House, because two would destroy the unity of the public will, and that power never could be divided. But Lamarck was sick of struggling with the mob in the streets of Paris, because it only resulted in the despotism of one man. In 1793 the same melancholy results followed, but Napoleon soon taught these men their places. He had no doubt many hon. members could recollect the "coup d'état" carried by Louis Napoleon in 1852. What was said then? When the party leaders were taken from their beds by military force, the mob cried out, "There goes twenty-five francs a day." If they relied on the teaching of experience they could not fail to admit that the universal stream of history was in favour of two chambers. One house would be followed by a despotism. It had always been the case in all the great constitutions of antiquity, as in Rome, Sparta, and Carthage, that a long existence followed two chambers. The greatness of Rome lasted for hundreds of years, and so with the other republics. But wherever the one House system was adopted it was ephemeral and temporal. The hon. and rev. gentleman had alluded to the States General of France, but they had no authority comparable with the authority we possessed here. They were limited in action, and their jurisdiction was confined to one or two provinces, and they took up more of the nature of provincial law courts than of a general legislature. In only two provinces did they exist for any length of period, Langres and Brittany. With reference to the bill before the House, he intended to vote for its second reading, not because he

SALES BY AUCTION.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

M. R. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, precisely. All parties sending horses, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions, to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

SHOEING and VETERINARY FORGE, No. 235, Castlereagh-street.—Mr. C. MARTYN has considered a shoeing and veterinary forge under the able management of Mr. John Pottier, whose diplomas are open for inspection. Horses and all kinds of animals can be received for treatment.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

M. R. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

The usual variety of saddle and harness horses.

A prime milch cow.

Carriages, gigs, dogcarfts, spring carts, drays, trucks, harness, &c.

Saddlery, &c.

Prime Milch Cow and Calf.

M. R. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. J. Brown to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A prime milch cow, with calf at side, just arrived from the Hunter River.

She is perfectly quiet, and can be highly recommended.

Hannome Turn-out,

The Property of a Gentleman not requiring them any longer.

M. R. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, and Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

A very handsome bay gelding, broken to saddle, single and double harness, very quiet, an excellent goer, and can be highly recommended.

A fine black gelding, &c.

A set of one silver-mounted harness, made to order, to fit the horse.

20 Head of Horses.

At the Cattle Yard, FRIDAY, 24th instant.

M. R. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Roger Sheehey, to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, Market Sydney, on FRIDAY, February 24th, at 2 o'clock.

20 milch horses.

Gentlemen Turn-out.

The Sale of John Oakett, Esq., Horses, postponed on account of the Floods, from WEDNESDAY, 22nd to 29th.

M. R. C. MARTYN has received instructions from J. Onkens, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, on FRIDAY, 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

30 milch upstanding colts, fit for heavy draught, coaches, &c.

6 mares.

4 ditto, broken in.

3 boys' ponies.

The Breeders of Cattle.

Imported Durham Bulls.

Ex Star of Peace.

M. R. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Matthew Gage, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 14th, 25th February, at 12 o'clock.

"PICKWICK" a room, called October 1st, 1857, bred by Mr. J. Robinson, Clifton Pastures. For price, see "THE BOOB", Vol. 13.

"PARRY" a room, called October 1st, 1857.

The bulls can be seen at the Bazaar, also their full pedigree.

They are equal, if not superior, to any bulls yet imported.

To Breeders of pure bred Durham Cattle and others.

Bulls, and

Cows.

Preliminary Notice.

M. R. C. MARTYN has received instructions from the executors of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, early in March.

2 imported Durhams cows

10 bulls, from 1 to 4 years.

2 bulls, from the imported cows.

20 milch upstanding cows, imported stock.

M. R. C. Martyn spared no expense for the improvement of his selected herd, and the above will be found, upon inspection, to be as good as any in the colony.

M. R. JAMES MONAGHAN AND CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, King-street, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

20 dozen mincemeat Queen's Hill wine, and

20 dozen Hermitage ditto ditto.

All to be sold without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO., auctioneers.

ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED TIMBER SALE.

The entire Cargo of the King Philip, from Pigeon Sound.

At Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers and Co.'s Wharf, Lower George-street.

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 29th February, at half-past 2 o'clock.

The entire CARGO of superior Picked OREGON TIMBER, now sounding on Wilkinson's Wharf, ex Mr. Phillips' vessel, the King Philip, from Pigeon Sound, found on inspection the best assorted shipment and finest quality ever imported from Oregon, the whole having been cut expressly to order, to suit the requirements of the colonial market.

Importers of the best auctioneers, Timber Merchants, Architects, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

882,425 FEET UNEXCEPTIONABLE OREGON TIMBER, comprising—

DOESSED.

7, and C. Jack, Esq., 6 to 9 inch

14 inch ditto ditto

Inch Carpenters' Clear Boards, 1 ft. 8.

Inch Shelving Boards

T. and G. half-inch Boards

Weatherboards

UNDRESSED.

Inch Flooring Boards

Weatherboards

Half-inch Boards

Jointed Scantling, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, 4 x 3, 5 x 2, 6 x 2, 6 x 2,

6 x 2.

Deals, 9 ft. 3, 10 ft. 3, 11 ft. 3, 12 ft. 3.

■■■ The Auctioneers have much pleasure in directing the special attention of country buyers, timber merchants, builders, contractors, shipwrights, and others, to the above shipment of Oregon timber, Oregon timber, the whole of which has been selected with great care, specially to order, and intending purchasers may rely upon being enabled to suit themselves with every description necessary for building purposes, the cost of which will be put in full in the bills of lading, and bills of sale, sold without the slightest reserve, deliveries of which can be made from the wharf where the vessel is now discharging.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers and Co.'s Wharf, Lower George-street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 29th February, at half-past 2 o'clock.

The entire cargo of the King Philip, from Oregon, comprising—

DRESSED.

20,000 feet 1 inch flooring boards, 6 to 9 inch

13,000 feet 1 inch ditto ditto, 6 to 9 inch

13,000 feet 1 inch ditto ditto, ditto 6 to 9 inch

20,500 feet 1 ditto carpenters' clear ditto, planed on sides.

20,000 feet 1 ditto shelling ditto, ditto, broad

40,000 feet 1 ditto shelling ditto, ditto, broad

60,000 feet 1 ditto rough ditto, good width

60,000 feet weather ditto, planed on side.

UNDRESSED.

40,000 feet ditto ditto, rough

10,510 feet 1 inch rough ditto ditto

47,432 feet ditto, 3 x 2

37,322 feet ditto, 4 x 2

13,459 feet ditto, 4 x 3

7,387 feet ditto, 4 x 2

10,165 feet ditto, 3 x 3

18,706 feet ditto, 10 x 3

35,585 feet ditto, 11 x 3

26,459 feet ditto, 12 x 3.

882,425 feet total.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1860.

Two Day's Important Unreserved Sale!

Comprising the Entire Stock of well-assorted Groceries, Olin's Stores, Italian Goods, new Fruits, Fish, Jam, Ginger, Teas, Sugars, Candle Soap, Spices, Blue, Starch, assorted Sauces, Grocers' Paper, Twine, Hops, Beer, Rum, Wine, Three-beamed Hops, Wines, Hams, Bacon, Chutney, Liqueurs, Jams, Jellies, Sausages, Mincemeat, Puddings, Apples, Sheet Lead, Soda, Crystal, Chalk, Soap, Blacking, Table Salt, Tobacco, Wines, Beers, and Spirits, and Oil, Bath Bricks, Cedar, Vinegar, Herbs, Wine, and other Medicinal articles, Sardines, Candied Peels, Windsor Soap, Tapas, Corks, Bengal Laces, Sealing-wax, Castor Oil, Perfumery, Horses, Drays, Harness, Spring Cart, and Implements of Trade.

On the Premises, George-street South, opposite the Cathedral.

THIS DAY, 23rd, and FRIDAY, 24th, February, commencing each day at 10 o'clock.

Most Important to Grocers, Stoakekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, Confectioners, Chemists, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Oilmen, and the Trade generally.

In the Assignments Estate of William Ellis, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, George-street South, opposite the Cathedral.

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On the Premises, George-street South, opposite the Cathedral.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOURKE-STREET.

For unreserved sale.
A WELL-MADE TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, in BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, nearly opposite the Police Station, and within a few yards of the SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 24th February, at 11 o'clock. All that place of land, consisting of land situated on the western side of BOURKE-STREET, containing a plot of about 241 feet square from its intersection with Burrow-street, and having a frontage of 17 feet by a depth of 100 feet extending to a lane, and upon which is erected a COMFORTABLE VERANDAH COTTAGE, built of stone, and containing four rooms—large yard and water-tank, &c.

The above is a substantially built wall-finished cottage—and is worth the attention of men of small capital, who are seeking a safe investment in an improving field—or a comfortable home for a moderate outlay. It is situated on the west side of Dowling-street, at the corner of Alfred-street.

Terms at sale.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

BALMAIN.

Remarkably neat Verandah Cottage Residence, with Garden, &c., in Water-vivier-street, adjoining the property of Thomas Coutts, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from L. A. Bernays, Esq. (in consequence of his leaving the colony), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 24th February, at 11 o'clock.

All that place of land, containing 100 feet by 100 feet, and now in capital order, which are substantially built and the internal fittings are good, and suitable in a workman-like manner; and, as a small compact property, it can be recommended to the attention of those looking for a small home at the end of the most elevated and healthy parts of Woolloomoolo.

Terms at sale.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

By order of the Mortgagor.

EAST MAITLAND.

Valuable Freehold property in the very centre of the town, a few feet from the Branch Bank of Australasia.

Title—Unquestionable. For full particulars, apply to ALEXANDER DICK, Esq., solicitor, George-street, Sydney; or, an abstract can be inspected at the offices of J. MULLEN, Esq., solicitor, Maitland.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at MAYO'S HOTEL, EAST MAITLAND, on TUESDAY, 28th February, at 11 o'clock.

All that place of land, containing by admeasurement 2 rods, in the parish of Maitland, in the county of Northumberland, being allotment No. 7, commanding the north corner of No. 8 allotment; bounded on the north by the road leading to the three hills, bearing south 45 degrees east 3 chains; on the north-east by No. 6 allotment, bearing south 40 degrees, east 2 chains 10 links; on the south, by the cattle market, bearing south 45 degrees, west 22 links; on the west, by 2 allotments bearing north 45 degrees, west 2 chains 50 links—extending therefrom a strip of 16 feet in width or frontage to the road aforesaid, abutting the said allotment No. 8, being an unimproved portion of the same, bounded on the south by Mr. McLachlan, together with the following premises erected thereon, which have been subdivided into the following lots, to meet the views of intending purchasers:

LOT 1—comprises all those brick-built premises at present in the occupation of Mr. SAMUEL TEAS and Mr. THOMAS TURNER, having a frontage of 43 feet 6 inches to Melbourne-street, with a gateway 12 feet wide (making altogether 67 feet 6 inches frontage), and 110 feet in depth from the said premises, and extending in depth 113 feet.

The premises occupied by Mr. Samuel Teas comprise:

A shop.

Bedroom above.

2 parlours.

2 bedrooms.

Detached kitchen, fitted up with oven, &c.

And room over.

There is also a large yard, with stabling.

The premises occupied by Mr. Thomas Turner comprise:

A shop.

Bedroom above.

2 parlours.

2 bedrooms.

Detached kitchen and baker's ovenry.

Large yard and stabling.

LOT 2—comprises a portion of land, on which stands an excellent brick-built dwelling-house, 26 feet to Melbourne-street, by 115 feet, situated between lot 1 and the property of the late Dr. Brown.

LOT 3—has a frontage of 41 feet to Melbourne-street, by 110 feet.

LOT 4—comprises a weatherboarded cottage of four rooms, at present occupied by William Ball, having a frontage of 28 feet to Grant-street, by a depth of 52 feet.

LOT 5—comprises two weatherboarded cottages, of four rooms each, occupied by Mrs. Charlotte Eves and Edward Eves, having a frontage to Grant-street of 41 feet, by 110 feet.

LOT 6—comprises two weatherboarded cottages, of four rooms each, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. O'Donnell and another, having a frontage of 47 feet 6 inches to Grant-street, by a depth of 32 feet.

LOT 7—comprises two weatherboarded cottages, of four rooms each, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. O'Donnell and another, having a frontage to Grant-street of 47 feet 6 inches to Grant-street, by a depth of 32 feet.

This property is in the very heart of the business part of East Maitland, close to the Bank of Australasia, the Post Office, and immediately opposite the Union Railway station, a distance from the Court-house, and a plan on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Sydney, and will be exhibited at the sale.

IMPERATIVE SALE.

FRANCIS-STREET, HYDE PARK.

A well-finished and substantial dwelling-house, No. 23, FRANCIS-STREET, built of brick, on stone foundations, containing front and back verandah, lobby, four good rooms, kitchen, washhouse, capital yard, &c., at the rear. The water is laid on and there is also a never-failing well.

This house occupies 15 feet frontage to the street, with a depth of 80 feet, extending to a lane.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 24th February, at 11 o'clock.

The above-described valuable city property in Francis-street, Hyde Park.

This is a fine market for bona fide sale, and is an opportunity which should not be overlooked.

It is a really comfortable, well-built, and finished house in one of the best and most healthy situations in the city, close to Hyde Park, and only about five minutes' walk from the Post Office, and a short distance from the Court-house, and Railway station.

A plan on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Sydney, and will be exhibited at the sale.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£268 2 6
Gin	272 12 6
Rum	370 10 0
Perfumed spirits	1 0 0
Wine	10 0 0
Alc. porter, and beer, in bottle	79 6 0
Tobacco and snuff	13 12 0
Cigars	153 9 6
Coffee and chicory	32 12 0
Tea, uninfused	575 10 0
Opium	31 2 2
Pilots	1 0 0
Duties	52 17 14 1
Total	5217 14 1

The adjourned annual meeting of the shareholders in the Australian Gas Light Company was held this day, at two o'clock. A dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and a bonus of five per cent. per annum was declared.

The following is the assay of the Mint of 20 ozs. 18 dwt. of gold dust from the Snowy River diggings, received from Messrs. Pollack, the discoverers of the field:—

[Copy.] Purchase Ticket.	
Impression No. 12,745.	
Royal Mint, Sydney, 6th February, 1860.	
Minerundum of the purchase of a gold bullion from the Royal Mint of Sydney, the value of which has this day been paid.	
Date of deposit in the Mint, 6th February, 1860.	Oz. 29.18
Weight after melting	29.18
Assay report of fineness	29.18
Standard weight	28.12
Value in gold, £102. per oz.	28.12
Min. charge, 1½ per cent.	2.70
Gold duty, £3 3s. 5d.	4 10 7
Net value	214 10 5

(Signed) E. W. KIRK, for the Deputy-Master.

DISTRICT OF SYDNEY GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.

The Crown Prosecutor complained the following case:—

John Stenn a watch chain, four rings, and other articles, his property, a second count charged him with receiving the same, and returning it to be stolen. Acquitted and discharged.

Richard Ovens was indicted for stealing from the person of one Thomas Kelly 21s. 6d. in his property, on the 1st December, 1859.

John Stenn a watch chain, four rings, and other articles, his property, a second count charged him with receiving the same, and returning it to be stolen. Acquitted and discharged.

Antonio Scutti was indicted for stealing from the person of one Thomas Kelly 21s. 6d. in his property, on the 10th instant.

Victor Natale was indicted to be imprisoned in Parramatta Gaol, with hard labour, for two years.

Charles Potts, on bail, was indicted for escaping from custody, 12th instant.

Mary Scutti was indicted for stealing from the dwelling of one Stephen Smith, on the 1st instant, one watch, of the value of £1 10s. 6d. in his property, sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney Gaol, with hard labour, for two years.

Wednesday.

Joseph Duncans was indicted for uttering a false cheque, on the 14th instant, to the value of £25, with intent to defraud our Queen, and the Royal Mint, Sydney, for the sum of £10.

William Potts was indicted for stealing a pair of trousers and 41s. 6d. in his property, on the 12th January last.

William Potts was indicted for being a robber, and a thief, and was imprisoned in Parramatta Gaol, with hard labour for two years.

Tuesday.

Joseph Duncans was indicted for uttering a false cheque, on the 14th instant, to the value of £25, with intent to defraud our Queen, and the Royal Mint, Sydney, for the sum of £10.

William Potts was indicted for assaulting a person, on the 12th January last.

William Potts was indicted for assaulting and stealing from his person a woman, a wife, and a child, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta Gaol, with hard labour for two years.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock, until to-morrow (this day) at noon.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Patrick McNamee, a constable of the Water Police, and Mr. Soder.

Eliza Patten, constable of the Water Police, and Mr. Soder.

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